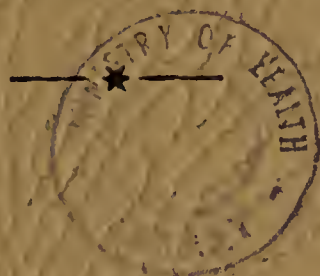


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Urban District of Stanley



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(A. L. TAYLOR, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

and the

Public Health Inspector

(D. WALKER, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

1958

WAKEFIELD:

W. H. MILNES (SUCCRS.) LTD.

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

1958.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Stanley Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the Annual Report for your District for 1958. On the whole, the pattern of recent years has been closely followed. In general, social conditions in your area remain good, and may be said, I think, to show the steady and progressive trend of the last decade.

The outstanding event in the Public Health world during 1958 was undoubtedly the intensified campaign for Poliomyelitis vaccination. This has met with considerable success and I will comment on it later in the Report.

There have been no major changes in the Staff and administration of the Health Services. Relationships have been excellent throughout and very few staffing changes have occurred. It can be claimed fairly that you are well and efficiently served in respect of all your public health functions.

Once again I should like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration which I have always received at your hands. In recording this, I should like to emphasise how important I feel it to be as an encouragement to present and future endeavour.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. L. TAYLOR,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS :

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):—

Dr. A. L. Taylor, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :—

D. Walker, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :—

N. Buckle, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerks :—

Mrs. Wood.

Mr. J. G. Bower (Called for National Service, June,
1958).

COMMENTS ON STATISTICAL DATA

It is with pleasure that I record the continued low rate of Infantile Mortality, which this year stands at 22.56. Although not quite the best ever recorded in the Stanley Urban District, it, nevertheless, bears a very favourable comparison with recent years.

The Birth Rate has not quite maintained last year's improvement, but at 15.9 can still be considered reasonably satisfactory.

The District Death Rate is about average for the Country and calls for no special comment.

There was no maternal death during 1958.

Tuberculosis continues unchanged in its numerical incidence, but very different in its social significance, as will be seen by reference to the tables and comments published later in this Report.

Lung cancer looms ever more seriously as a factor in mortality. This year, however, only three deaths in your District are attributable to this cause. In previous Reports I have recorded my belief that the condition is associated with smoking and I see no reason to modify my opinion. Unfortunately, very considerable fiscal and commercial interests are involved. I think I am right in saying that the revenue derived from smoking is sufficient to pay for the whole National Health Service. It may be considered that the price paid in the increased incidence of lung cancer is justified. That must remain a matter of opinion. The function of preventive medicine is to ensure that the facts are fully known to the public. Discretion must be left to themselves.

On the whole, statistics show a satisfactory state of public Health in your District.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA FOR 1958

Area in Acres	...	...	...	5,169
Registrar General's Estimate of Population for 1958				16,830
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1958, according to Rate Book	...	...	...	5,428
Rateable Value, Year commencing 1.4.58	...			£106,061
Net Product of Penny Rate, Year commencing 1.4.58				£403

VITAL STATISTICS IN 1958

				M.	F.	Total
Live Births.						
Legitimate	...	...	...	128	127	255
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	6	11
			Total	...	133	133
					133	266
<hr/>						
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...				15.81	
Still Births.						
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	3	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
			Total	...	4	3
					4	7
<hr/>						
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births					25.6	
Birth Rate (live and still) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (corrected)					15.90	
Deaths.						
				M.	F.	Total
All Ages	...	...	...	75	76	151
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...			11.12	

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	3	3	6
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births ...			22·56
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...			23·53
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...			0·0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			11·28
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			4·15
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			0
Rate per 1,000 population ...	...		0·0
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	...		—
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...		0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...		0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...		21

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths ...	...	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	0·0

RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1958

Age				Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...			3	3	6
1—5 years	...	...		—	—	—
5—10	„	...	...	1	—	1
10—15	„	...	...	—	—	—
15—20	„	...	...	—	—	—
20—25	„	...	...	1	—	1
25—35	„	...	...	2	1	3
35—45	„	...	...	4	4	8
45—55	„	...	...	2	7	9
55—65	„	...	...	17	12	29
65—70	„	...	...	4	7	11
70—75	„	...	...	13	10	23
75—80	„	...	...	16	15	31
80—85	„	...	...	8	10	18
85—90	„	...	...	3	7	10
Over 90 years...	...			1	—	1
Totals				75	76	151

Principal Vital Statistics for the Year 1958

				Urban District of Stanley	Aggregate of Urban Districts	Aggregate of Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Population				16,830	1,175,600	454,400	1,630 000	*
Births	{	Legitimate ..	255	18,417	7,904	26,321	*	
		Illegitimate ..	11	694	282	976	*	
		Total ..	266	19,111	8,186	27,297	*	
Still Births	{	Legitimate ..	7	430	181	611	*	
		Illegitimate ..	—	20	6	26	*	
		Total ..	7	450	187	637	*	
Total Live and Still Births ..				273	19,561	8,373	27,934	*
Deaths under one year	{	Legitimate ..	6	428	215	643	*	
		Illegitimate ..	—	15	9	24	*	
		Total ..	6	443	224	667	*	
Deaths under 4 weeks	{	Legitimate ..	3	297	147	444	*	
		Illegitimate ..	—	12	5	17	*	
		Total ..	3	309	152	461	*	
Deaths (all causes)				151	14,998	4,453	19,451	*
					CRUDE	RATES.		
Live Birth				15.8	16.3	18.0	16.7	16.4
Death (All causes)				9.0	12.8	9.8	11.9	11.7
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syph. & other V.D. ..				0.12	0.04	0.07	0.05	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..				0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Tuberculosis, Other				—	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms ..				0.06	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
Cancer				1.31	2.11	1.62	1.97	2.12
Vascular lesions of Nervous system ..				1.78	2.13	1.41	1.93	*
Heart and Circulatory Disease ..				3.39	5.00	3.53	4.59	*
Respiratory Diseases				0.89	1.40	1.13	1.33	*
Maternal Mortality				—	0.41	0.48	0.43	0.43
Infant Mortality				22.6	23.2	27.4	24.4	22.5
Stillbirth				25.6	23.0	22.3	22.8	21.6

* Figures not available.

Causes of Death in the Stanley Urban District, 1958.

CAUSE OF DEATH				MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes				75	76
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..
3.	Syphilitic disease ..	..	..	..	..
4.	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	1	..
8.	Measles ..	..	..	..	..
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	1	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	2	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	..	..	..	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	..	..	..	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	7	5
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1
16.	Diabetes ..	..	..	1	..
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	11	19
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	..	..	13	10
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	9	15
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	3	4
22.	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..
23.	Pneumonia ..	..	..	3	1
24.	Bronchitis ..	..	..	10	1
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	..	..
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	1	..
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	1	..
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	1	..
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	3	6
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	2	..
34.	All other accidents	..	..	3	2
35.	Suicide ..	..	..	..	..
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..
Live Births.	Total	..	..	133	133
	Legitimate	..	..	128	127
	Illegitimate	..	..	5	6
Still-Births.	Total	..	..	4	3
	Legitimate	..	..	4	3
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Total	..	..	3	3
	Legitimate	..	..	3	3
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..
Population				16,830	
Comparability Factors :—					
Births .. .. .				.98	
Deaths				1.24	

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1958

Deaths from Stated Causes under One Year of Age

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.
1a. Atelectasis											
b. Prematurity	..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
1a. Congenital heart disease											
2. Oesophageal atresia		-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus (congenital)		-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	1
1a. Myocardial failure											
b. Congenital heart disease											
II. Acute bronchitis	..	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia		-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	1
Total	..	2	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	6

INFANT DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS

1919—1928		1929—1938		1939—1948		1949—1958	
1919	104·3	1929	62·3	1939	42·9	1949	25·3
1920	100·5	1930	65·8	1940	72·3	1950	43·0
1921	98·0	1931	60·2	1941	37·8	1951	39·1
1922	98·0	1932	84·5	1942	47·6	1952	33·3
1923	87·3	1933	56·1	1943	54·2	1953	21·3
1924	89·0	1934	85·0	1944	50·2	1954	48·2
1925	103·0	1935	30·1	1945	45·0	1955	24·3
1926	98·3	1936	34·7	1946	31·7	1956	17·3
1927	67·3	1937	29·4	1947	53·1	1957	20·2
1928	81·1	1938	69·5	1948	32·3	1958	22·6
Average— 92·7		Average— 57·8		Average— 46·7		Average— 29·5	

Details of STILLBIRTHS
for the past five years

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Still- Births	Proportion of Stillbirths per 100 Live Births
1954	228	7	3·1
1955	206	6	2·9
1956	231	3	1·3
1957	248	8	3·2
1958	266	7	2·6

Details of NEO-NATAL
DEATHS for the past five years

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Neo- Natal Deaths	Proportion of Neo-Natal deaths per 100 Live Births
1954	228	7	3·0
1955	206	1	0·05
1956	231	4	1·7
1957	248	4	1·6
1958	266	3	1·1

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These have continued virtually unchanged. The system of Divisional administration of the Preventive Medical Services, administered by the County Council, unites your own District with two adjoining Urban Districts. I should like to repeat my opinion that the unit thus formed is of a satisfactory size and is administratively compact and manageable. The total population of the Division must now be creeping up to the 60,000 mark. The Medical Staffing of the Division consists of a Divisional Medical Officer who also acts as Medical Officer of Health to each of the constituent Districts. He is assisted by two full time Assistant County Medical Officers, one of whom acts as his Deputy.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the day to day administration of all the Public Health Services in your area other than the Ambulance and School Dental Services. A clerical staff of 9 is employed full time and is now barely adequate to cope with the constantly increasing complexity of routine administrative procedures. Their work has been consistently good throughout the year and I feel myself fortunate in being able to avail myself of the services of such a willing team of helpers.

Very important is the relationship between the Divisional Office and the Departmental staffs employed by yourselves. This has been excellent throughout the year and has contributed in no small measure to the harmonious running of what is, in effect, an integrated total administration.

REPORT ON THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTERED IN THE URBAN DISTRICT BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Continuing the precedent set in previous Reports, I include statistical returns relating to the services administered in the whole Health Division on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

In addition to the Medical and clerical staff previously mentioned, the services of the following personnel are available:—

9 Health Visitors, 10 Home Nurses, 7 Domiciliary Midwives, One part time Ophthalmologist, One part time Consultant Paediatrician, One part time Speech Therapist, One part time Mental Health Social Worker. In addition, the services of an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon are available if needed.

The Dental Clinic at Rothwell is still in existence and is excellently staffed and adequately maintained, and cases are also referred to the Central Dental Clinic at Wakefield.

School Medical Service.—The estimated number of school children in the Division is 8,127. In spite of the very greatly increased volume of work necessitated by the Poliomyelitis vaccination campaign, it has been found possible to carry out the routine School Medical Inspections virtually without diminution. In addition, all the necessary special examinations of children suffering from physical, mental or educational subnormality, have been undertaken as usual. In recording this, I would like to pay tribute to all concerned for the strenuous efforts which they have made to maintain such a satisfactory state of affairs. Apprehension had been voiced in certain quarters that the large amount of additional work necessitated could only be undertaken at the expense of equally important routine procedures. It is good to know that hard work and administrative flexibility have rendered such apprehensions groundless.

Verminous infestation of school children, apart from a very few mild cases, has not constituted any problem during the year. Standards of personal and community hygiene have remained high in your area.

The same can be said of nutritional standards, which remain excellent.

No waiting list exists for the provision of glasses, or for ear, nose and throat surgical treatment. This latter is readily available at either Wakefield or Leeds.

Co-operation with Divisional Education Officers and their staffs has remained uniformly good. In this field there has been a ready acknowledgment of each other's responsibilities and a positive spirit of mutual helpfulness.

In conclusion of my comments in this Section, I would like to reiterate my belief that the standards of the School Medical Service are consistently high and, in my opinion, would be difficult to improve upon.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE
MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1958.

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Physical condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1954 and later	85	85	98·82	1	1·18
1953	410	407	99·27	3	·73
1952	101	99	98·02	2	1·98
1951	461	455	98·7	6	1·3
1950	148	144	97·3	4	2·7
1949	20	18	90·0	2	10·0
1948	635	627	98·74	8	1·26
1947	209	208	99·52	1	·48
1946	3	3	100	—	—
1945	3	3	100	—	—
1944	288	287	99·65	1	·35
1943 and earlier	326	322	98·77	4	1·23
Total	2,689	2,657	98·81	32	1·19

**PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation
with Vermin)**

Age Groups Inspected. (by year of birth)	For Defective Vision (exclu- ding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded	Total individual pupils
1954 and later ...	2	19	16
1953 ...	8	62	63
1952 ...	3	18	20
1951 ...	22	65	81
1950 ...	4	24	22
1949 ...	1	2	3
1948 ...	34	100	126
1947 ...	16	33	47
1946 ...	—	—	—
1945 ...	—	—	—
1944 ...	28	65	89
1943 and earlier ...	29	60	81
Total ...	147	448	548

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ...	53
Number of Re-inspections ...	138
	<hr/> 191

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	19,930
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	242
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued. (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

DURING THE YEAR 1958

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin ...	20	16	12	10	37	49	69	75
Eyes—a. Vision ...	13	5	32	26	102	69	147	100
b. Squint ...	1	13	—	1	9	14	10	28
c. Other ...	2	4	2	—	7	7	11	11
Ears—a. Hearing ...	5	3	16	1	28	6	49	10
b. Otitis Media ...	28	1	4	—	28	1	60	2
c. Other ...	3	—	3	—	7	1	13	1
Nose and Throat ...	14	31	2	3	32	53	48	87
Speech ...	2	15	2	2	12	36	16	53
Lymphatic Glands ...	2	15	—	1	7	13	9	29
Heart ...	—	13	1	9	3	21	4	43
Lungs ...	11	6	6	3	24	10	41	19
Developmental—								
a. Hernia ...	—	1	1	—	1	6	2	7
b. Other ...	—	3	—	1	1	3	1	7
Orthopaedic—								
a. Posture ...	2	1	10	6	32	9	44	16
b. Feet ...	3	4	1	2	10	13	14	19
c. Other ...	8	19	6	4	25	37	39	60
Nervous System—								
a. Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
b. Other ...	—	2	—	—	1	10	1	12
Psychological—								
a. Development ...	1	1	1	—	8	6	10	7
b. Stability ...	7	6	—	—	16	7	23	13
Abdomen ...	—	1	1	1	5	1	6	3
Other ...	1	4	3	4	18	8	22	16

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils Requiring Treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation
Skin	1	1
Eyes—		
a. Vision	2	3
b. Squint	—	—
c. Other	1	—
Ears—		
a. Hearing	1	—
b. Otitis Media	—	—
c. Other	—	—
Nose and Throat	2	2
Speech	1	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	—	—
Lungs	—	—
Developmental—		
a. Hernia	1	—
b. Other	—	—
Orthopaedic—		
a. Posture	—	1
b. Feet	—	—
c. Other	—	1
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy	—	—
b. Other	—	—
Psychological—		
a. Development	—	—
b. Stability	1	—
Abdomen	—	—
Other	—	—

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL
SCHOOLS)**

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	507
Total ...	507
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	372

**DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	18
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treat- ment	3
Total ...	21
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1958	1
(b) in previous years ...	4

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments ...	25
Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—
Total ...	25

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (Excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp ...	—
(ii) Body ...	—
Scabies ...	—
Impetigo ...	—
Other skin diseases ...	—
Total ...	—

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guid- ance Clinics ...	12

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech thera- pists ...	26

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments ...	—
Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	2
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	238
Other than above—	
U.V.R. Treatment ...	22

TONSILLECTOMY

Age groups inspected	Number inspected	Number found to have undergone tonsillectomy during 1958 or previously
Entrants ...	596	40
7 to 8 year group ...	629	64
Last year primary ...	844	160
First year secondary ...	—	—
Last year secondary ...	620	121
Total ...	2689	385

CONSULTANT E.N.T. SERVICE

No Consultant E.N.T. Clinic held during 1958

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE**Consultant Clinic.**

Number of sessions held during year ... 10 (Shared with Div. 13)

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of individual patients seen by Consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year	—	6
No of individual patients referred for opera- tive treatment as short-stay cases only ...	—	—
Recommended long-stay hospital school ...	—	—
Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist :—		
(a) at treatment centres	—	—
(b) domiciliary	—	—
No. of children who obtained operative treat- ment during year	—	—
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	—	7

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE**Consultant Clinics.**

Number of sessions held during year 10

	Pre-school children	School children
Number of individual patients seen :—		
(a) new cases	8	16
(b) cases attending from previous year(s)	10	21
Total number of attendances at clinics ...	40	66

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

No. of examinations carried out during the year ... 14

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933 EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Number of children examined during the year in
connection with applications :—

(a) for employment (including entertainments)	81
(b) No. found unfit	Nil

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE

Summary of type of defect for which referred

	Pre-School	School
Cardiac	2	9
Hydrocephalus	1	—
Otitis Media	1	—
Respiratory	2	8
Mental Retardation	2	—
Growth and Development	4	2
Orthopaedic	3	3
Constipation	2	—
Insomnia	1	—
Athetosis	—	1
Nervous System	—	5
Enuresis	—	4
Oesophageal Ulcer	—	1
Headaches	—	1
Undescended Testicle	—	1
Obesity	—	1
General Debility	—	1

SPEECH THERAPY

1.	Total number of sessions held during year	...	...	35
2.	(a) No. of new cases treated during year...	...	...	9
	(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	17
	(c) Total number of cases treated (a plus b)	...	...	26
3.	No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	5
4.	No. of visits made to schools	...	...	—
5.	No. of home visits	...	...	—

Analysis of Cases treated during the year :—

					Boys	Girls
1.	Stammering	...	...	...	6	1
2.	Defects of articulation—					
	(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	7	4
	(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	1	—
	(c) Rhinolalia, due to—					
	(i) Cleft Palate	...	...	...	1	1
	(ii) Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	—	—
	(d) Dysarthria	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Aphasia	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Defective speech due to—					
	(i) Educational sub-normality	...	...	...	—	1
	(ii) Deafness	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Retarded speech development	...	...	...	3	1
6.	Dysphonia	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Other defects	...	...	...	—	—
Analysis of Cases discharged :—						
No. of children discharged during year—						
1.	Speech normal	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Speech improved	...	...	...	—	1
3.	Unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	1	—
4.	Non-co-operation	...	...	...	1	1
5.	Left school	...	...	...	2	—
6.	Left district	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Other reasons (specify)—					
	Admitted to Special School	...	...	...	—	1

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT

	Pre-School children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	234	
No. of children treated during year	36	22
Total No. of attendances ...	619	512

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Overshadowing everything else in this field of endeavour has been the campaign for protection against poliomyelitis. At long last, after many unavoidable delays, we were really able to get down to brass tacks in 1958, and it is with considerable satisfaction that I refer you to the Table giving the figures of our first full year's work in this field. The total number of injections given has reached a very high figure indeed. Particularly gratifying is the percentage response amongst the under 15 population. Every endeavour will be made to maintain, and if possible, improve on this in future years. Towards the end of the year the scheme was extended to cover other groups. These include young persons up to the age of 25 years, expectant mothers and some members of the general population held to be at special risk. With improved supplies of vaccine likely to become available, one can envisage a time in the not too distant future when protection can be offered to any member of the population wishing to avail himself of it.

Up to date there have been no reports of untoward after effects, either local or general. The present method is to give two injections at one month's interval, followed by a third after a lapse of about 7 months. This has been found to give a very high level of protection. American experience has given most encouraging results, and there is no reason to suppose that an equally satisfactory outcome will not be achieved in this Country.

Owing to the immense enthusiasm of all members of the Health Division staff, this enormous volume of work was carried out without any dislocation of the normal programme, nor was it necessary, as has been the case in some areas, to engage special additional teams of doctors, nurses or clerical workers. I feel that this fact is worthy of special comment and reflects very great credit on the industry and enthusiasm of the many members of my staff who have been intimately concerned with this campaign.

It is gratifying, too, to record the great enthusiasm shown by the General Practitioners in your area. They have shown tremendous energy and at times we have been hard put to it to meet their need for supplies of vaccine. However, with mutual good will and forbearance, I feel that I can say with truth that everybody's needs have ultimately been met and that no dissatisfaction has arisen as a result of the allocation of the, at times, inadequate supplies of vaccine forthcoming.

It might have been expected that the routine procedures of vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough would suffer. Not a bit of it. These schemes have carried on absolutely as usual and the figures published in this report show that there has been virtually no alteration from previous years. In common with the rest of the Country there tends to be a slow but steady fall in the percentage of children protected against Diphtheria. This is understandable as no case of Diphtheria has occurred in your area for many years. It will be foolish, however, to regard ourselves as immune without constant vigilance and exertion. An optimum percentage of 75 per cent. of the child population immunised against Diphtheria is the target aimed at. In this field, the Health Visitor is the most important worker. All are fully aware of the need for vigorous campaigning and all are doing their best to bring home to parents the truth of the adage that "the price of safety is eternal vigilance."

Whooping Cough immunisation has now been carried out for a long enough period of time to give a clear picture of its efficacy. Once again I would point out to you that, of the 28 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year none had completed a full course of immunisation. The number of children thus protected is running at a little over 50 per cent. of the infant population. This is good, but one would like to see it better still. Whooping Cough

is a very dreadful illness, often mortal to infants under one year of age, and always productive of severe debilitation, and, not infrequently, permanent lung damage leading to chronic chest trouble in later years.

The figures relating to Smallpox Vaccination must be considered as very satisfactory indeed if the Country as a whole be taken as a comparison. The chief value of primary vaccination in infancy is, apart from the immediate protection it affords, the fact that re-vaccination in the event of an outbreak of the disease, becomes, to the already vaccinated person, a matter of small inconvenience and virtually no risk. As against this fact, primary vaccination in the adolescent or older person always carries some element of risk and at best frequently gives rise to some discomfort and temporary disability. The present technique of primary vaccination is simple, painless and productive of no scarring.

B.C.G. vaccination was continued as in former years and apart from contacts, was confined to children of the 13 year old group. In the light of experience it has now been decided to extend the scheme and more groups will be able to avail themselves of B.C.G. vaccination in future years.

In your own area, the response was reasonably satisfactory and no ill effects whatever have been reported. There is a strong concensus of opinion as to the great value of B.C.G. vaccination in protecting the adolescent against the overwhelming attack of tuberculosis which, in former years, wreaked such havoc amongst certain young adults.

A comparatively recent innovation is the inclusion of protection against tetanus (lockjaw). A triple vaccine, including protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Lockjaw, is now available and in use. One looks forward to the day when protection against a number of diseases can be given in a "cocktail" injection, thus reducing the number of times a child needs to be injected. It is important to hasten slowly and not to abandon well tried methods in an effort to reach an easy panacea. Irksome though slow progress may seem, it is important to remember that, in dealing with human beings, the utmost care and most meticulous precautions must be taken to ensure absolute safety, and the avoidance of any incident which might diminish public acceptance.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccination during 1958

CLASS	Number vaccinated with two injections during the year ended 31st. December, 1958
Children born in the years 1943—1958 	4,394
Young persons born in the years 1933—1944 	114
Expectant Mothers 	116
General Practitioners and their families 	15
Ambulance Staff and their families 	21
TOTAL	4,660

In addition to the above, 126 c.cs of vaccine were issued for vaccination of Hospital Staff.

Total number of persons who had received two injections at 31st December, 1958:—

Children 	6,160
Others 	267
Total	6,427

Number of persons who had received one injection only at 31st December, 1958:—

Children 	704
Young persons ...	398
Expectant Mothers	17
Others 	13
Total	1,132

Number of persons who had received three injections at 31st December, 1958:—

Children 	1,048
Others 	16
Total	1,064

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation carried out during the year

	Age at final injection			
	Under 1	1 — 4	5 — 14	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents) ...	433	109	32	571
Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course) ...	—	14	269	283

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1958	1—4 1957-1954	5—9 1953-1949	10—14 1948-1944	under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1954—1958 ...	140	1,671	1,774	2,330	5,915
1953 or earlier	—	—	1,315	1,403	2,718

No case of Diphtheria occurred in the Division during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Immunisation carried out during the year

Age at Final injection				Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents)
Under 6 months	...	...	...	67
6 months to one year	...	...	...	325
1—2 years	...	...	...	40
2—3 years	...	...	...	13
3—4 years	...	...	...	15
Total				460

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.58 i.e. born in year :—	Under 1 1958	1 to 4 1957—1954	5 to 9 1953—1949	10 to 14 1948—1944	Under 15 Total
Number immunised ...	133	1,592	903	25	2,653

Whooping Cough notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the year

42 Cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, none of which had completed a full course of immunisation.

No death occurred from Whooping Cough in the Division during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Number of Persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated
during the year

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	370	8	11	6	17	412
Number Re-Vaccinated ...	1	—	2	3	20	26

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

Immunisation carried during the year

Age at final injection			Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 6 months	...	...	6
6 months to 1 year	...	...	18
1 — 2 years	...	...	5
2 — 3 years	...	...	1
3 — 4 years	...	...	1
Over 4 years	...	...	1
Total			32

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13-YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	3
---	---

Acceptances

(a) No. of 13-year old children eligible during the year	583
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	583
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	—
(d) No. of acceptances	339
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e., (d) to (b) — (c) ...	58.15

Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin test

(a) No. of children (d) tested	320
(b) Result of test—	
(i) Positive	59
(ii) Negative	258
(iii) Not ascertained	3
	——
	TOTAL 320
(c) Percentage positive, i.e. (b)(i) to (b) (i) + (b) (ii)...	18.61

Vaccination

No. vaccinated	238
-----------------------	-----

Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination

(a) No. vaccinated in 1957	273
(b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months	219
(c) Result of test—	
(i) Positive	144
(ii) Negative	58
(iii) Not ascertained	17
	——
	TOTAL 219

B.C.G. VACCINATION—CONTACT SCHEME

Details of B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts during the year 1958

[illegible]

DOMESTIC HELPS

Authorised Divisional Allocation.

(i) Basic	...	...	...	23
(iv) From Reserve Pool (Average over the year)	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$
Total	...	...	...	<u><u>23$\frac{1}{4}$</u></u>

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1958—

(i) Whole-time	...	...	...	—
(ii) Part-time	...	...	...	62
Total	...	...	...	<u><u>62</u></u>

Cases provided with Domestic Help during year ended 31st December, 1958—

	No. of Cases	Hours employed
(i) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	33	1,536
(ii) Tuberculosis	2	159
(iii) Chronic sick (a) aged 65 & over	260	45,396
(b) under 65	23	3,448
(iv) Others	11	1,232
Total	329	51,771

Employment:—

Total No. of hours of all home helps employed between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1958 \div 2288 (52 weeks x 44 hours) = No. of home helps that could have been employed full time. = 22.63

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINIC SERVICES IN THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT

It would be hypocritical to pretend that the types of premises available for local clinics are in any way ideal. The fact that most of them are in use for only one half day a week, makes the provision of special premises quite impracticable. Thus, traditionally, we are driven to use Welfare Halls, Chapel schoolrooms, etc., etc. Increasingly in recent years, financial and staffing difficulties have assailed the Trustees of such premises, with the result that complaints arise from time to time regarding heating, cleanliness, etc. Every effort is made to minimise these difficulties but, on occasion, conditions become temporarily quite unsatisfactory. The Local Health Authority are acutely aware of this difficulty and are doing their best to ensure the highest possible reasonable standards of provision.

In your own area, little change has occurred during the year. The most pressing need is for alternative premises in the Outwood area. The existing Clinic, although it has fulfilled a "stop gap" function, can in no way be considered ideal for the purpose. It is extremely noisy, borders closely on a busy main road, and the internal arrangements are far from satisfactory. It is hoped that a Community centre, recently built and which is to be extended, may become available for clinic use. A close watch is being kept on the situation and every effort will be made to improve the present provisions.

A special Committee of the County Council is giving urgent attention to Clinic provision in general, and a determined effort is being made to make all practicable improvements.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the Central Clinic at Rothwell. This is in full and daily use and is ideal for its purpose. I never fail to give thanks for the enterprise and foresight of those Public Health pioneers who made available such an excellent building. Those who still survive can rest assured that their efforts have reaped an ample reward in service to the community. It is a great tribute that even in this day, the Clinic is able adequately to meet all demands and is very well up to the standard of buildings of a similar nature at present being erected in various parts of the Country.

Attendance at the clinics has been well maintained. The emphasis in Maternity and Child Welfare work is increasingly being placed on educational, rather than clinical services. Over the years there has been an obvious and marked improvement in the general standards of maternal efficiency and care. There are, however, problems common to all young mothers in the tackling of which they greatly appreciate the advice and experience which the Health Visitors and Doctors can contribute. In my opinion, there continues a need which, although not so acute as formerly, is still real and the filling of which is a vital function of Local Health Authority provision.

Attendance at Ante-Natal Clinics has been maintained at the level of recent years. In all cases liaison with general practitioners and hospitals has remained good and friendly. Routine blood tests are carried out on behalf of general practitioners at their request, and this service saves them a considerable amount of work, whilst giving the Nursing Staff of the clinics an opportunity to meet and to get to know mothers with whom they will be concerned after the birth of the child.

Relaxation classes are held at Outwood and are greatly appreciated by those in attendance.

DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

Health Visiting.—A slow but steady change has been taking place in recent years. Formerly, the Health Visitor was concerned primarily with the mother and young infant. She now, to a greater extent than ever before, is the friend and adviser of the family unit. In addition, she is increasingly called into consultation in dealing with the problems of the aged. This has resulted in a widening of her horizon and, in my opinion, makes her an even more useful and valued social worker in the fullest and widest sense.

At the time of writing, this branch of domiciliary nursing is almost fully staffed, and we are fortunate in retaining the services of a conscientious and enthusiastic group of workers. In recent years, greatly improved relationships have existed between members of the Health Visiting Staff and General Practitioners in the area. Personal contacts are made and co-operation established in dealing with particular problems which arise. Much of the value of a Health Visitor's work lies in her relationships with medical colleagues and in this particular respect I feel satisfied and optimistic.

Home Nursing.—There have been one or two recent changes in staff, but the Home Nursing Service is at full strength and carrying out its duties with very great satisfaction to all concerned. No difficulties have arisen and relationships with patients and doctors have been of the very best.

Midwifery Service.—I am glad to be able to report that there has been a very considerable improvement over the rather gloomy picture which I painted last year. In the first place, the expected catastrophic diminution of beds for Institutional maternity cases has not been nearly so pronounced as was feared. During 1958, approximately half of all births occurred in Maternity Homes or Hospitals. In addition, by great good fortune, we have been able to obtain the services of one very competent and experienced midwife, with the promise (subsequently fulfilled), of the recruitment of two further midwives. Thus, at the time of writing, the Service is staffed with an adequate number of midwives, all having motor transport and being conveniently situated throughout the area. However, we are still without the services of a Relief Midwife and this does give rise to certain difficulties.

It would be churlish of me not to pay tribute to the ungrudging services which the depleted staff have always given. I am very well aware of the difficulties which have faced them and I am very appreciative of the way in which they have risen to meet those difficulties. In this field too, relationships with general practitioners and with Hospitals have remained extremely good.

Home Help Service.—This very necessary Service has continued as before and is a most complex one to administer. There has been little evidence of abuse and the vast bulk of the work has been done in the homes of the old or indigent, having no relatives or friends available to look after them. In no way have my views changed on this matter. In my opinion, it is essential that old folks should be kept at home whenever possible. They are happiest in their own surroundings, with familiar homes and neighbours.

A ceiling of working hours must, inevitably, be laid down, but within this limit all reasonable demands are met and every effort is made to share out, as fairly as possible, the available helpers. When it is noted that no fewer than 62 part time Home Helps are employed who, in their turn, customarily look after an average of 212 patients, you will realise that the administration of this scheme is something of a jigsaw puzzle. Very considerable clerical work is involved and no small credit is due to the administrative staff who are responsible for this section of the work.

The Home Help Service is here to stay and I think none would dispute its value.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

During the year, Dr. Kirkwood was replaced as Ophthalmic Medical Officer by Dr. J. L. Wood, but there was no break in the service and conditions remain as satisfactory as formerly. There is no delay in the provision of glasses where these become necessary.

Dr. Pickup still attends monthly at the Paediatric Consultant Clinic and continues to be a tower of strength in all cases needing Specialist advice or treatment.

The position relating to Ear, Nose and Throat treatment is still completely satisfactory and there are no delays.

In the realm of Speech Therapy, an appointment was made towards the end of the year and this rather neglected service was renewed and the backlog of work, to some extent, reduced. There is hope that the proposed establishment laid down by the County Council will be completely attained in the near future. This should ensure reasonable continuity and an adequate amount of available time.

The services of Dr. Leese as County Psychiatrist still continue to be available. There has been a considerable increase in the demand for her services and some delay is inevitable. However, cases urgently needing immediate interview are given the priority which they merit.

At the time of writing, the Mental Health Bill is going through the Committee stage and it is possible to foresee the shape of things to come. It is obvious that a greatly increased responsibility will be placed on the Local Health Authority and that much more work will fall to the lot of Mental Health Social Workers and, when obtainable, Psychiatric Social Workers. The matter is receiving urgent consideration by the County Council and every effort is being made to ensure that adequate provision will be available.

In addition, an Occupation Centre, to accommodate approximately 70, is proposed to be sited in this Division. It seems likely that it will be established in the centre of the Divisional area and will have reasonably convenient access from all parts of the Stanley Urban District. It is intended to cater for persons suffering from mental defects, of all ages, and to provide training and occupational therapy. It will be non-residential and patients will attend each day from their own homes.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

This has now got fully into its stride. No hitch nor complaint has arisen during the year. All demands are met with courtesy and promptness and the happiest relationship continues to exist. There is continuing evidence that abuse of this service is now a rarity.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Laboratory at Wakefield has continued to be most helpful. Dr. Little and his staff are keen and interested, and never fail to respond to all demands made upon their services. For our part, we endeavour only to approach them when something is really necessary, and to avoid anything in the nature of frivolous requests.

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLES

There has been no change during the year. Samples of foodstuffs are forwarded to the County Analyst at Wakefield and analyses of milk and water samples are obtained from the Analyst at Halifax.

HOSPITAL PROVISION IN THE AREA

I am glad to say that the number of available institutional beds has remained virtually unchanged during 1958. I know that Maternity Hospitals are going through a trying time in relation to the availability of trained staff. This has inevitably resulted in certain difficulties and women are regularly being discharged home relatively early in the lying-in period. This cannot be avoided and our domiciliary midwifery staff has been able to cope. I would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy and kindness of the Morley Health Division who have been good enough to continue to make available to us a small number of beds from their own allocation. In addition, Staincliffe Hospital has been good enough, from time to time, to take cases which have arisen as a matter of sudden acute social urgency. Thus, the vast majority of cases really needing institutional accommodation have been satisfactorily catered for.

It is, however, unfortunate, that, although the Hospital Service is now held to be run on a regional, rather than on a local, basis, there should be such a wide discrepancy in different parts of the County. Thus, in some areas up to 80 per cent. of all normal confinements take place in Maternity Homes. The present percentage in this area is somewhere in the region of 50. Local Government boundaries are observed and normal obstetric cases from your area are debarred from admission to any Maternity Unit in Leeds. I place this on record, not in any querulous way, but merely with the object of pointing out what I consider to be an anomalous circumstance.

Seacroft Hospital has continued to be a tower of strength. In spite of their own staffing troubles, they have never refused admission to any case. In addition, no Hospital is more meticulous in making available all information relating to patients, their admission, discharge and ultimate diagnosis. I greatly value the services thus available and freely acknowledge the very great debt which your District owes to Dr. Benn and his staff of doctors and nurses.

Snapethorpe Hospital still continues to admit cases from your District and here again the highest standards of co-operation and treatment are maintained.

General Hospitals.—In the field of acute medicine and surgery we are very fortunate in our proximity to a large teaching centre. I think none would dispute the contention that people living in your area have available to them services not excelled anywhere in the Country. No difficulties arise and all needs are adequately met.

Pinderfields Hospital at Wakefield still continues to admit orthopaedic, industrial accident, and convalescent poliomyelitis cases. Here again, information is readily available and full discharge information is always provided. Thus we are able to continue the supervision and care so necessary in these long term conditions, and the information so freely forthcoming is greatly appreciated.

In the realm of chronic sick accommodation, the liaison system set up some years ago, is still in operation. Though at first sceptical of its value, I am now convinced that it is a worth while scheme. One Health Visitor is appointed and maintains the closest personal touch with the Geriatric Consultant at Pontefract. Thus, all our cases seeking admission are given personal and sympathetic consideration. In the field of geriatric work, increasing emphasis is being placed on rehabilitation. Elderly people suffering from chronic illness or disability, who formerly might have been condemned to spend the remainder of their lives in a Hospital Ward, are often, as a result of the new approach and improved treatments and techniques, able to return to their own homes after a period of recuperation in a Hospital. This is important both from the point of view of their happiness and wellbeing, and also from the fact that the beds thus liberated can be far more usefully employed, and a much more rapid turn-over of cases achieved.

Dr. Rosenthal, the Geriatric Consultant, is a most interested and enthusiastic doctor, who is keen and unflagging, and the chronic sick in your area owe him a considerable debt of gratitude.

In the geriatric field too, I would like to repeat the comments I made in relation to Maternity Homes. It seems ridiculous that no patient from your area can be admitted to St. George's or the Haigh Hospital, Rothwell. The only access to chronic sick beds is at the Headlands, Pontefract, or, for a small number of patients, the Wakefield General Hospital. There is no doubt that visiting is thus made a very difficult matter, and it is undoubtedly true that some

hardship arises. I agree that my comments are dictated only on the basis of local interest. There are, no doubt, over-riding regional reasons why this state of affairs exists. Nevertheless, I find it difficult to comprehend.

So far as Part III accommodation is concerned, there still exists a no man's land between "chronic sick" and "Welfare" needs. One understands fully the many difficulties involved and I would like to place on record my appreciation of the ready co-operation which has been offered to us by the staffs of the County Welfare Officer. Many difficult cases have been successfully dealt with during the year, and some really knotty problems have been satisfactorily solved.

To sum up, with the exceptions I have already stressed, Hospital provision in your area can be regarded as adequate and satisfactory.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT

One of the more satisfactory circumstances of recent years has been the continued absence of major epidemics of notifiable infectious disease. Sporadic cases of very mild Scarlet Fever still occur, but only gave rise to 24 notifications during 1958. The disease continues extremely mild and, indeed, there have been suggestions from some sources that notification is no longer justifiable. My own view is that it will be wise to keep in being the existing mechanism of ascertainment. It may be that the present very mild nature of the disease is only a transitory phenomenon. I feel that we should not lightly abandon notification. It is possible that in a few years the disease will again alter in type. Notification is a very potent weapon in the armoury of Public Health.

There was no notification of any case of Poliomyelitis having occurred in the Stanley Urban District during the year, but one death occurred from Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis of a patient normally resident in your district but who contracted the disease whilst an inmate of a Wakefield Hospital. It is early yet to evaluate the results hoped for from immunisation. Suffice it to say, at this juncture, that evidence from North America is very encouraging.

Diphtheria continued absent from the community, and no case was notified.

There were relatively few cases of whooping cough notified, and as already stated, of these none had been immunised.

No notification of food poisoning was received, and this is an extremely satisfactory state of affairs reflecting considerable credit on the standards of hygiene and food handling in your community.

For the rest, out of a total of 5 cases admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals, 2 were admitted for "Observation." The over all position must be regarded as very satisfactory.

Venereal Diseases.—Although the incidence of Venereal Disease continues negligible, there is some room for disquiet. Reports from some areas indicate an upward trend in the incidence of V.D. This is attributed to the growth of resistant strains of germs which no longer succumb to the administration of penicillin or of related anti-biotic drugs. Every effort is made by the responsible authorities to ensure that cases are satisfactorily treated and at present there is no problem in this area.

Infestations.—Apart from the usual small scattering of infested heads amongst certain small groups of school children, there was no incidence of infestation in your area. All the cases coming to light were cleaned up easily and satisfactorily. The standards of cleanliness of school children continue very high indeed.

No case of Scabies was brought to our notice during the year in your district.

Cases of Notified Infectious Diseases in Age Groups (Excluding Tuberculosis).

Disease.	Under 1 year		1-3 years		3-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-25 years		25-45 years		45-65 years		over 65 years		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	..	4	1	2	7	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
Diphtheria
Enteric Fever(including Paratyphoid)
Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis
Acute Anterior Encephalitis
Meningococcal infection
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	1	..
Whooping Cough	..	1	..	8	2	4	4	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	22
Measles ..	2	..	2	1	3	6	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
Sonné Dysentery
Food Poisoning
Totals ..	3	2	2	13	6	12	19	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	53

**Cases of Notified Infectious Diseases (Excluding
Tuberculosis) admitted to Hospital.**

Disease	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	2
Diphtheria	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) ...	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
Acute Anterior Encephalitis ...	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Whooping Cough	28	—
Measles	32	—
Sonné Dysentery	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Observation	2	2
Totals	89	5

TUBERCULOSIS

A glance at the table overleaf will confirm that the picture, as far as numerical incidence goes, is virtually unchanged. During the year one death occurred from pulmonary tuberculosis and there were 4 new cases notified, 3 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. This is a very similar story to that recorded during recent years. There is, however, a continuing feeling of optimism. Far more cases recover completely than formerly and the duration of treatment is tending to become shorter. Continued use of miniature mass radiography is making early diagnosis possible in many cases. A further newly introduced preventive measure is the extension of the age groups to whom B.C.G. vaccination is to be offered. The general concensus of opinion is that tuberculosis as a prevalent disease is on its way out. No case of pulmonary tuberculosis needed to be given housing priority during the year, and I continue my policy of restraint in seeking help of the House Letting Committee. It is, however, nice to know that any approach is invariably met with courtesy and sympathy.

Tribute is once more due to the medical and nursing staffs of the Chest Clinics at Leeds and Wakefield. They are invariably co-operative and courteous and all necessary information is readily forthcoming.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Record of Cases during the year 1958

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at beginning of year	28	28	3	1
No. of cases notified for first time during year	1	2	—	1
No. of cases restored to Register ...	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ...	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts ...	1	—	—	—
No. Recovered ...	2	3	—	—
No. died from the Disease ..	—	1	—	—
No. died from other causes ...	—	—	—	—
No. Removed from Register :— Revised diagnosis ...	—	—	—	—
No. of cases on Register at end of year ...	26	26	3	2

New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 "	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 "	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths since 1939

Year			New Cases		Deaths	
			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1939	...	...	17	7	5	2
1940	...	...	10	6	7	1
1941	...	...	10	5	7	2
1942	...	...	18	4	10	2
1943	...	...	21	3	9	—
1944	...	...	7	3	5	1
1945	...	...	10	7	2	2
1946	...	...	9	8	5	1
1947	...	...	12	2	4	1
1948	...	...	8	3	4	1
1949	...	...	17	4	4	—
1950	...	...	11	6	2	1
1951	...	...	8	—	1	—
1952	...	...	10	—	2	—
1953	...	...	11	—	1	—
1954	...	...	9	—	4	—
1955	...	...	6	—	1	—
1956	...	...	4	—	1	—
1957	...	...	4	—	—	1
1958	...	...	3	1	1	—

HOUSING

The total of 48 houses erected by the Local Authority was some improvement on last year's figure of 36, but still, in my opinion, falls short of the number needed. There was a further increase in houses erected by private enterprise and the total of 61 can be regarded as very satisfactory. The five years' Slum Clearance plan is now almost completed and only small isolated pockets of sub-standard property remain for future consideration. I would like to repeat my comment of last year that the over-all needs of the district regarding slum property have been met very satisfactorily. I can only express the hope that Local Authority construction will be stepped up as soon as financial considerations allow.

HOUSING STATISTICS

YEAR 1958

1.	No. of Dwelling Houses in District	...	...	5,428
2.	No of Houses included in above:			
	(a) Back-to-back	...	...	224
	(b) Single back	...	...	30
3.	HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE			
	No. of houses included in Representations made during the year			
	(a) in Clearance Areas	...	...	31
	(b) individual unfit houses	...	...	27

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	HOUSES DEMOL- ISHED	DISPLACED during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	13	42	13
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	23	77	23
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	5	12	5
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
<hr/>			
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	5	18	5
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	147	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48 ...	—	—
(b) Under Section 17 (2) ...	—	—
(c) Under Section 46 ...	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	—	—

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	46
(b) Overcrowding	26

5. RENT ACT, 1957

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted ...	16
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ...	10
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled ...	1

6. OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem:

Only isolated cases of overcrowding in the district.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:—

By the Local Authority	48
By Private Enterprise	61

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applica- tions received during the year	Applica- tions approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	16	16	16

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	8
---	---

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.—Your District is fortunate in the ample and adequate supply of water available. Wakefield Corporation is the source from which it is derived and the total consumption in the district during the year was 199,537,000 gallons. Of this quantity 28,549,000 gallons were used for trade purposes and the balance of 170,988,000 gallons was accounted for by domestic purposes and leakage respectively.

The average daily consumption per head for domestic purposes was 28.09 gallons, and for trade purposes 4.69 gallons.

There are no wells and no standpipes in the district. The water is without plumbo-solvent action.

One sample was taken during the year, and below is a copy of the chemical analysis.

	Parts per million				
Total solids	90
Free Ammonia	0.01
Mineral matter	85
Chlorides as NaCl.	26
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° C.	0.10
Nitrous Nitrogen	NIL
Nitric Nitrogen	0.4
Temporary Hardness	50
Permanent Hardness	40
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃	10
Acidity CaO	NIL
pH Value	7.1
Colour—Hazen units	NIL
Turbidity—Silica Scale	NIL
Manganese as Mn	NIL
Iron as Fe	0.01
Lead in Solution	NIL
Lead dissolved in 24 hours	NIL
Free Chlorine—actual free	0.05
Total including chloramines	0.09

Sewage Works.—No major change took place during the year. The Stanley Bight Works are well maintained and give very satisfactory results.

Drains and Sewers.—No major scheme became necessary during the year and no damage due to subsidence was reported.

Closet Accommodation.—There were no privy conversions during the year but the number of privies continues to fall as a consequence of the demolition of slum property. There are now very few privies in use in the area.

Public Cleansing.—This is carried out by direct labour and is, on the whole a satisfactory service. Some difficulty arises from sickness amongst the staff and there have one or two cases of prolonged absence from this cause. This inevitably throws a strain on the remaining members of the staff and causes some concern.

The 15 cesspools in the area are emptied regularly at monthly intervals.

Rivers and Streams.—No action necessary during the year.

Shops and Offices.—No complaint was received and no action has been necessary during the year in respect of any premises.

Camping Sites.—There is no official camping site in the area and action is taken as necessary in respect of the one or two places in the district to which caravan dwellers still resort from time to time.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—No public baths in this area.

Disinfestation.—As is true of most other areas to-day, there is virtually no bug infestation and no major incident has been reported in this field.

Smoke Abatement.—We are still awaiting the long promised electrification of Lofthouse Colliery. In spite of all efforts, smoke in considerable quantity is still emitted from time to time. The National Coal Board officials are most helpful and I know are doing all they can to minimise smoke emission.

Colliery Spoil Heaps.—No report of any nuisance has come to notice during the year.

Offensive Trades.—The Knacker's Yard at Kirkhamgate is still in being, and gives rise to no nuisance.

Factories and Workshops.—Parts 1 and 8 of the Act fall within the scope of administration of this Authority. Appended is a list of Outworkers and it will be noted that no special action has been necessary throughout the year. Routine inspections have been carried out in respect of Part 1 of the Act and again no special action has been necessary.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

				No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
				Found	Remedied	Referred :		
						to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors		..	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences :—								
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1)	Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
WEARING APPAREL :—						
Making, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

(Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

	No. on Register	Number of :—		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	20	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	42	1	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	45	62	1	—

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Infectious Disease Prevention.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	20
Further enquiries	...	...	...	...	—
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	—
Schools Disinfected	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	30

Milk and Dairies.

Milk samples taken	30
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Food and Drugs Inspections.

Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	857
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	56
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	375
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	15
Fish Shop Inspections	...	...	...	...	45
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	1

Housing.

Houses inspected and recorded	...	...	...	...	326
General Surveys	...	...	...	...	42
Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	150
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	200

Offensive Trades.

Inspections of Knackers' Yards	18
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Sanitary Matters.

Inspection of Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	6
Inspection of Rat and Mice Infestations	...	...	...	...	116
Inspection of new drains	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	20
Inspection re Refuse Removal and Disposal	...	...	...	...	470
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	62
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	42
Inspection for Nuisances	...	...	...	...	460
Council house inspections	...	...	...	...	535
Inspection for Repairs	...	...	...	...	121
Visits re Council house applications	...	...	...	...	130
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	225

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
(D. Walker, Ass.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)
For The Year
1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Stanley Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit this my ninth Annual Report upon the work done by your Health Department.

Many of the records of inspections and statistical data are to be found in the earlier part of the report. Building labour of all trades is still difficult to obtain for the carrying out of general repair work to the older type property, although this difficulty is not so apparent in the building of new houses. Increased labour costs makes repair work a very costly item for the older type of cottage property although by reason of the Rent Act, 1957, a considerable amount of repair work has been carried out to the more reasonable type so as to allow of increased rent charges.

Practically all the property which becomes vacant is sold and in spite of its condition there appears to be little difficulty in disposing of it although many such houses are obviously in the Council's Slum Clearance programme.

Slum Clearance work has continued satisfactorily and good progress is being made towards the completion of the first five years' scheme which proposed that 301 houses should be dealt with.

The majority of the houses dealt with have been done as individual unfit houses and chiefly with the consent and approval of the owners who themselves realise that the houses cannot be made fit at anything like a reasonable cost.

Improvement grants still remain popular only with owner occupiers who continue to improve their own houses chiefly by the installation of hot water supply, bathroom and internal sanitary accommodation.

During the year 48 houses were completed by the Council and this included 12 one bedroom type flats which have become a feature of almost all the Council Estates. The 36 included on the Potovens Lane Estate are reserved for aged persons and should allow for a number of transfers of tenants from larger type Council houses and will eventually, when completed, be supervised by a Warden and provided with a small Welfare Centre.

At the end of 1958, there were 317 applicants for Council houses and 103 for bungalows or one bedroom type flats.

Meat inspection work has continued as heavy as in previous years and so far as is known, all meat killed in the district is inspected.

Mr. J. G. Bower (Pupil in the Department) was called into the Royal Air Force in June for two years' National Service.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the encouragement and consideration they have given me during the past twelve months.

Abatement of Nuisances:

Number of Privies converted into W.C's	...	—
„ „ Waste water closets converted to W.C's	... ..	—
„ „ W.C.'s provided	... ..	—
„ „ Choked drains and W.C's cleared	...	128
„ „ Choked sewers cleared	... ..	—
„ „ Sink wastes repaired	... ..	4
„ „ Defective drains repaired	... ..	56
„ „ Water closets repaired	... ..	34
„ „ Inspection chambers repaired	...	2
„ „ Eavesgutters/downspouts repaired		17
„ „ House roofs and damp walls repaired		40

Number of	Flooded cellars	...	...	...	24
„	„ Damp houses remedied	...	...	...	57
„	„ House floors repaired	...	...	...	14
„	„ Walls replastered	...	...	...	28
„	„ New sinks fixed	...	...	...	1
„	„ Windows recorded and repaired	...	...	...	25
„	„ Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	28
„	„ Washing coppers repaired	...	...	...	1
„	„ Defective dustbins removed	...	...	...	271
„	„ Verminous premises	...	...	...	6
„	„ Dirty premises	...	...	...	6
„	„ Beetle infested premises	...	...	...	11
„	„ Rat infested premises	...	...	...	81
„	„ Burst services	...	...	...	16
„	„ W.C. soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	34
„	„ Doors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	17
„	„ Cooking ranges repaired	...	...	...	28
„	„ Defective chimneys	...	...	...	3
„	„ Insanitary yards	...	...	...	4
„	„ Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	1
„	„ Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	2

Meat and Food Inspection.

Meat inspection particularly has again taken up a great deal of time during the year, which has been the fourth full year since the decontrol of meat and slaughtering in June, 1954. The actual number of animals slaughtered was 1,012 less than last year, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food grant for excessive meat inspection realized £260, as against last year's £263.

Slaughtering at the Farm Stores Bacon Factory has been little different in number from last year and all the meat and meat products are distributed to their increasing number of shops in all parts of the Midlands and North Eastern part of the Country.

Meat marking has been continued during the whole of the year at the Slaughterhouse and continues to work satisfactorily. During the year 25,485 carcasses of all types were inspected and marked by the Inspector on duty.

The Slaughterhouse premises are in very good condition and leave little to be desired from the Public Health point of view and it is expected that in the near future the only real defect, which is inadequate hanging room for the beef, will be overcome by the carrying out of suggested alterations.

Seven Slaughterhouse licences were renewed for a further period of twelve months, to 31.10.59, which is the end of the period as at present allowed. It is anticipated that by this time the full details of the Government policy on Slaughterhouses and an appointed date for the necessary reports by Local Authorities will be available.

In addition to the licensed Slaughterhouses, the Local Hospital Board continue to operate a slaughterhouse on a small scale for the slaughter of animals for food in the hospital.

As far as I am aware, 100% Meat inspection service is carried out with no difficulty and there is every co-operation from the tradesmen concerned.

Pigs slaughtered for home consumption have been inspected upon request and the owners advised accordingly.

It is pleasing to note that the amount of meat being condemned as unfit is much less than in previous years and in particular tubercular carcasses are becoming a rarity rather than a regular occurrence.

The Public Health Laboratory staff at Wakefield are most helpful and have examined and advised upon specimens of doubtful character which have been taken to the laboratory at various times.

Total visits	...	857	Cows inspected	...	1,172
			Cattle	„	941
Carcases marked (Public			Calves	„	10
Health) (Meat Regs.)			Pigs	„	25,170
		25,485	Sheep	„	1,610

Condemnations:

2 Pig Carcasses	...	...	144 lbs.	Bruising
7 „	„	...	281 lbs.	Emaciation
6 „	„	...	452 lbs.	Fevered
5 „	„	...	832 lbs.	Generalised
				Tuberculosis

1	Pig Carcase	...	...	104 lbs.	Jaundice
6	„	„	...	444 lbs.	Moribund
5	„	„	...	843 lbs.	Oedema
12	„	„	...	859 lbs.	Pyaemia
2	„	„	...	263 lbs.	Septicaemia
11	„	„	...	868 lbs.	Septic Peritonitis
7	„	„	...	463 lbs.	Septic Pneumonia
16	„	„	...	956 lbs.	Swine Fever
1	„	„	...	51 lbs.	Toxaemia
3	„	„	...	195 lbs.	Acute Swine Erysipelas
1	„	„	...	43 lbs.	Tuberculosis with Emaciation
8	„ Forequarters	...		87 lbs.	Tuberculosis
1	„ Flank	...	...		„
5	„ Hindquarters			103 lbs.	„
13	„ „	...	...	203 lbs.	Abscesses
4	„ Foreshins	...		20 lbs.	„
1	„ Leg	...	...		„
1	„ „	...	...		Arthritis
2	„ „	...	...	24 lbs.	Bruising
Pork	Trimblings	...		26 lbs.	Abscesses
„	„	...	...	6 lbs.	Bruising
Pigs'	Heads	...	...	350	Tuberculosis
„	„	...	...	3	Abscesses
„	„	...	...	1	Bruising
„	„	...	...	4	Decomposition
„	Livers	...	...	158	Cirrhosis
„	„	...	...	28	Necrosis
„	„	...	...	11	Echinococcus Cysts
„	„	...	...	5	Peritonitis
„	„	...	...	2	Abscesses
„	Lungs	...	...	3497	Pneumonia
„	„	...	...	648	Pleurisy
„	„	...	...	1	Tuberculosis
„	Plucks	...	...	36	„
„	„	...	...	195	Pleurisy and Peritonitis

„ Mesenteric fats	203	Tuberculosis
„ Hearts	942	Pericarditis
„ „	4	Endocarditis
„ Flair fats	55	Peritonitis
„ Stomachs and Intestines	73	„
„ Kidneys	35	Nephritis
„ „	20	Cysts
Sheep Carcase	50 lbs.	Emaciation
„ „	1	Oedema
„ „	40 lbs.	Septic Metritis
„ Livers	21	Flukes
„ Lungs	6	Parasites
Heifer Carcase	420 lbs.	Peritonitis and Oedema
Cow „	462 lbs.	Pyæmia
„ Forequarters	717 lbs.	Tuberculosis
„ Fore and Hind	312 lbs.	„
Bullock Hindquarter	142 lbs.	„
Cow Brisket	88 lbs.	„
Bullock Foreshin		Bruising
Beef Trimmings	20 lbs.	„
Bovine Heads	101	Tuberculosis
„ „	7	Actinomycosis
„ „	3	Cysticercus Bovis
„ „	3	Abscesses
„ „	1	Bruising
„ Livers	72	Flukes and Abscesses
„ „	41	Tuberculosis
„ „	17	Cirrhosis
„ „	8	Angiomata
„ „	2	Fatty Infiltration
„ „	1	Echinococcus Cyst
„ „	3	Peritonitis
„ Lungs	136	Tuberculosis
„ „	9	Pulmonary Distoma
„ „	5	Pleurisy

Bovine Lungs	...	...	3	Pneumonia
„	„	...	2	Cysts
„	Spleen	...	1	Tuberculosis
„	Udders	...	69	Mammitis
„	Mesenteric Fats		14	Tuberculosis
„	Skirts	...	17	„
„	Stomach and Intestines		9	„
„	Stomach and Intestines		4	Peritonitis
„	Hearts	...	6	pericarditis
„	„	...	5	Tuberculosis
„	Kidneys	...	3	Cysts
„	„	...	2	Nephritis
„	„	...	2	Fatty Degeneration
„	„	...	1	Abscesses

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ..	941	1172	10	1610	25170
Number Inspected ..	941	1172	10	1610	25170
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	Nil	3	79
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	75	148	Nil	27	4926
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ..	8.1	12.7	Nil	1.8	19.9
<i>Tuberculosis Only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	78	254	Nil	Nil	604
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	8.3	21.7	Nil	Nil	2.4
<i>Cysticercus :—</i>					
Carcases affected ..	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases subjected to freez- ing treatment ..	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Milk and Other Foods.

30 official samples of milk were purchased from retailers in the district and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. All were reported upon as being genuine milk. In only one sample was any deficiency found and that was a small deficiency in non-fatty solids, due to natural causes. The average fat content of the samples submitted was 3.67%.

As from 1st April, 1957, the area became a specified area in which only designated milks can be sold. As a result of this order all milk now sold is bottled and only two retailers continue to retail raw milk bottled at the farm. All other milk sold is processed and bottled at one of the large dairies in neighbouring towns before sale.

Sterilised Milk is still sold at several of the small grocers' shops. There were 53 registered milk retailers in the district at 31.12.58.

375 visits were made for the purpose of inspecting the various food shops and food preparation places in the district when it was found necessary to condemn the following articles of food for the reasons shown.

Jellied Veal	...	...	24 lbs.	Decomposition
Corned Beef	...	...	102 lbs.	,,
Ox Tongue	...	...	18 lbs.	,,
Chopped Pork	...	...	8 lbs.	,,
Beaf Steak	...	...	33 lbs.	,,
Veal	...	...	24 lbs.	,,
Brisket Beef	...	...	54 lbs.	,,
Lncheon Meat	...	...	8 lbs.	,,
Tomatoes	...	...	16 lbs.	Blown Tins

A complaint respecting the finding of a piece of metal in a loaf of bread was taken up with the Manufacturers concerned and as the result they decided to install a device for the detection of metal in their products.

The food regulations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, together with the byelaws relating to the handling and delivery of food have been enforced where necessary.

Bakehouses.

56 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district and only a few minor defects were noted and these were made good on verbal intimation to the owners concerned.

There are 4 bakehouses in the district, all are in good condition and are continuously being improved.

Ice Cream.

Dring the year 15 samples of Ice Cream were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 11 were grade I, 3 were grade II and 1 grade IV.

There are no Ice Cream manufacturers in the district and all Ice Cream which is sold in the shops is prepared and of well-known proprietary brands. 45 shops are registered for the sale of Ice Cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and these are regularly inspected.

The Ice Cream vans visiting the area are mostly owned by multiple firms and are of the modern type and incorporate proper washing facilities for the use of the driver.

Food Hawkers.

22 such hawkers are registered under the West Riding General Powers Act, Section 76, and 10 premises for the storage of food for hawking. This method of selling is on the increase and whilst in general there is an improvement in the general construction of the vehicles being used, there are a good many which leave a lot to be desired, particularly some of those which have been converted into mobile shops from other vehicles.

The vans are inspected as and when they are seen in the district and during the year 60 such inspections were made.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trade is carried on in the district although fat melting and extracting is carried on, on a small scale, at the Bacon Factory, and at a Kitchen Waste processing plant. Nuisance from smell is complained of at times from this waste processing plant but investigation has shown that this is due to storage of the raw material for too long a period in hot weather.

The Knackers Yard at Kirkhamgate is in good structural condition and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

18 visits were made to the yard during the year.

Fish and Chip Shops.

There are 18 shops registered under the Food and Drugs Act, with the Council, and during the year 45 visits were made to these premises. There is a good class of shop in the area generally.

Factories and Workshops.

62 visits were made to factories and workshops in the district and the premises were found to be generally satisfactory. No notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of any fault found by his department. The means of escape in case of fire were re-organised at Topham's Mill, Canal Lane, during the year to make them more in keeping with present day practices and an amended Certificate issued to the firm.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 31, with, and 14 without, mechanical power.

The main of the smoke from industrial chimneys in the district is from two Colliery chimneys, three Brickwork chimneys, and three small factory chimneys.

The nuisance from railway engines is particularly obvious in the area around the Colliery where engines stand in the station or junction lines and it is obvious that something will have to be done by the responsible Authorities as more housing development takes place in this area.

Lofthouse Colliery chimney has again been the chief source of complaint and whilst a continued improvement has been shown, the chimney still continues at times to pour out quantities of dark smoke, sufficient to cause considerable nuisance to the residents in the district around the Colliery. It is apparent that only a scheme involving major alterations and expenditure will bring this chimney into line with the Clean Air Act, and it is expected that this matter will receive the attention of the N.C.B. in the near future.

Bituminous coal is still used as the principal fuel in the area although all new houses being built by the Council are provided with grates suitable for the burning of smokeless fuel such as coke. Electricity and Gas are becoming more popular in almost all types of houses for cooking purposes.

The vexed question of Miners' home coal still complicates the whole question of smokeless zones in the area but it would appear that in some districts some progress is being made and it is hoped that before long a national agreement can be reached on the matter and so allow the question of smokeless zones in the area to be reconsidered.

During the year 12 observations were taken of various chimneys in the district and of these 4 gave readings of smoke emission for periods exceeding three minutes in thirty.

Colliery Tips.

There is no real nuisance from Colliery tip fires at present as the tips which did cause the trouble have now burned themselves out.

The tip at Stanley which is used by Newlands Colliery whilst showing signs of active fire, is not sufficient to cause a nuisance.

Housing.

General housing inspections have again taken up a considerable amount of time and in addition to the inspections necessary for Slum Clearance work, all complaints from tenants have received attention.

The general shortage of men employed on housing repair work together with the still further increased costs of these repairs makes it increasingly difficult to get even the essential works done to the older type of cottage property and even the Council have difficulty in getting the necessary labour to avoid considerable delay in the carrying out of some of its housing repair work. Many notices outstanding have had the work set out arranged by owners but awaiting the attention of the tradesmen concerned.

The effects of the Rent and Repairs Act, 1957, have now been felt and during the year 16 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received and all were granted to cover all or part of the defects set out by the tenants. Since the Act came into force 60 certificates have been granted and of these 50 have been withdrawn upon completion of the work, sale of the property for owner occupation, or undertakings by owners.

The demand for these Certificates has now slackened off and it appears that quite a lot of work has been carried out by mutual arrangement between owners and occupiers. In a few instances the decontrolling of the rent of houses on reletting has resulted in a few houses which would probably have been sold, being relet, at much higher rents than the old lettings.

The suggested Slum Clearance programme has been continued during the year and 58 houses were dealt with under the Housing Acts 1936 and 1957. 5 Clearance Areas were represented and included 32 houses. All the areas have been confirmed and in only one case was there an appeal which was unsuccessful.

All the houses which were dealt with as individual unfit houses were represented with agreement of the owners concerned and there were no schemes presented for carrying out the repairs.

There is still to be considered the large number of back-to-back houses, the majority of which are one up and one down, and there does not appear to be a great response from owners to carry out conversions to make them into through type with modern facilities.

48 Council houses were completed during the year, compared with 36 of last year. 12 of these dwellings were one bedroom type flats for the rehousing of aged persons and form part of a scheme which contains 36 flats intended to be run as a community, with a Warden and Community Centre. All the new houses and flats were let to tenants of condemned houses in order to attract the Government subsidy. The best use of the accommodation provided has been made by the encouraging of transfers and exchanges between the tenants of older type Council houses and those allocated new houses.

During the year there were 36 houses belonging to the Council which became available for reletting and these were allocated as follows:—13 to families living in lodgings, 9 to overcrowded families, 11 aged persons' bungalows, and 3 to special cases.

The total number of houses owned by the Council at the end of the year was 1,624.

In spite of the 750 houses built by the Council since the end of the war there is still a shortage of housing accommodation in the district and housing sites are becoming harder to get and requiring more expensive development. In addition to the houses built by the Council 61 were built by private builders but only an odd one or two have been sold to persons who were on the Council's application list. The withdrawal of subsidy for houses built for general letting will have a limiting effect on the Council's building and re-housing programme. It is possible that Council building for sale at advantageous terms will have to be the only help they will be able to offer many of the applicants as the present number of relets is not sufficient to meet their needs.

The Council's application list at 31.12.58, showed the following applicants for Council houses:—

In Lodgings	...	...	...	73
Not in Lodgings	...	...	...	244
Bungalows or 1 bedroom flats	...	...	...	103

420

Pre-war houses still appear to be popular owing to their comparatively low rentals. Many tenants of these houses continue to replace the older type fireplaces and fittings with modern types and the trend towards gas and electric cooking continues and use of coal heated ovens tends to diminish. It is evident that before long there will be a general request for replacement of older ranges by the tenants of the older Council properties.

During the year 16 grants were made for improvements to older type houses mainly towards the cost of provision of hot water and bath systems and inside W.Cs. In all cases the applicants were owner occupiers.

Overcrowding.

The standard of overcrowding adopted by the Council for their points scheme is based upon bedroom accommodation, rather than total room accommodation, and on this standard 60 applications for Council houses, not including persons living in lodgings were living in conditions considered to constitute overcrowding. In addition to this, 26 families occupy houses where the sleeping accommodation causes moral overcrowding in accordance with the Council's standard.

Privy Conversions.

There were no privies converted to W.Cs. during the year. In addition to the conversions in use as shown in the table there are 14 pail closets.

No. and Type of Closet			No. and Type of Ashpits				Cess-pools emptied by Sanitary Staff
Privies to convert in all parts of the District	Water Carriage System		Total No. of Ashpits of all kinds	Privy Ashpits	Dry Ashpits	Bins	
	Fresh Water	Waste Water or Hand Flushed					
64	5,248	6	44	34	10	5,327	15

Cesspools and Sewage Works.

The 15 cesspools and all road gullies in the district have been cleansed regularly by means of the Council's own 750 gallon mechanical gully and cesspool emptier. The work is carried out hygienically and satisfactorily and

the arrangement by which the machine is loaned out to the West Riding County Council, Horbury U.D.C. and Ossett M.B.C. has continued to allow the service to our own district to be operated very economically. This machine is now twelve years old and was fitted with a new diesel engine in place of the worn out petrol engine in April, 1957, and since then has shown a 50% saving on fuel. The vehicle is now getting to the stage when in view of its many deficiencies, a replacement machine will have to be considered. Gross income from other authorities during the year amounted to £888.

It has still not been possible to carry out the proposed pumping station and sewer extensions at Kirkhamgate in order to obviate the nuisance from the overloaded cess-pool serving Lindale Farm and adjoining property.

Water Supply.

All occupied premises in the district are on town's water which is bought from Wakefield Corporation. Results of samples of water are received regularly from Wakefield Corporation, all of which show the water to be of satisfactory quality.

Low pressure and poor supply are experienced in some parts of the district due to the mains or service pipes being corroded up and in some cases it will be necessary for renewals to be made at an early date.

Tents and Caravans.

Only five caravans are now used in the district as permanent dwellings and the use of caravans as a means of housing is by no means as popular as it appeared to be two or three years ago. The site at the rear of the Sun Inn continues to be used as a site for travelling salesmen and showmen and by constant visits it is possible to keep the site in reasonable condition. Water closets together with a wash house and fixed water tap, is provided to this site. Regular ashing down of the ground keeps the surface in a reasonable condition.

Verminous Premises.

Liquid insecticide has again been used at premises infested with bugs and fleas but the need for this service as in the past few years has been very rarely required.

Prior to removal to Council houses of all tenants old houses are inspected, and where necessary, spraying is carried out.

Cricket and fly infestations of the refuse tips have been kept down by spraying.

Rat infestations are only slight and scattered, the chief ones being on the Council's refuse tips and sewage works which are baited as and when the infestation shows.

Earwigs were the cause of a fair number of complaints particularly in new property and fairly extensive infestations were found at St. Peter's Crescent, Bottom Boat.

Urinals.

The two public urinals in the district are regularly cleansed and have not been the subject of any complaint during the year. No new ones have been constructed. The shortage of public conveniences throughout the district is very noticeable and requires attention in the near future.

Cleansing and Salvage.

The cleansing service is carried out by direct labour, employing one foreman, three drivers, and eleven labourers. During the year collections have been regularly carried out and although delays due to bad weather and sickness of staff were experienced at intervals the service has operated with very few complaints.

In addition to the work of refuse collection all choked drains occurring in the district are cleared by the department and the Urinals kept clean.

Staffing has continued to present no problems as in many other areas, and any vacancy which occurred was easily filled.

The vehicles employed in the department are two Karrier Bantams, one S. and D. fore and aft tipping freighter, one cesspool/gully emptier and one spare Karrier Bantam, which is used for the other departments as and when required. The Karrier Bantam No. 1 which is 13 years old, is obsolete and worn out and a new S. and D. fore and aft tipping freighter which incorporates a new packing device has been ordered in its place and delivery is expected early in 1959. This means that only one vehicle of the department will be using petrol as a fuel and by this policy of changing over to diesel fuel the Council are showing something like a 50% saving on their fuel bill.

The nature of the household refuse being collected tends to become more and more bulky and light with a less percentage of ash content and quite a considerable amount of expense could be saved by householders if they they would burn any rubbish which was combustible instead of putting it all in the bin.

Tipping is carried out at Bottom Boat, Lee Moor, Ferry Lane, and Jerry Clay Lane, the refuse being tipped on tip and levelled off by the tractor. Whilst the tips are in fairly satisfactory condition the shortage of good covering materials makes it impossible to seal off and cover as would be liked regularly. One tip fire was experienced during the summer at Lee Moor, but this was satisfactorily dealt with.

Salvage continues to be an essential and important part of the work of the department from an economic point of view. Sorting of paper into grades has been carried out and with a price of £7 10s. 0d. per ton for mixed paper and £9 per ton for newsprint, £1,075 was realized from the sale of wastepaper, and £41 for the sale of Scrap Metal.

The baling arrangements made in 1955 when the electric baling press was purchased, continues to work satisfactorily and all paper collected is baled the same night at the rate of £2 10s. 0d. per ton, by two men who work overtime.

The bonus system on waste paper collected was continued and during the year £278 was paid out to the men for 135 tons collected.

The bin provision scheme adopted by the Council has completed its seventh full year and during the year 271 bins have been provided.

Petroleum Spirit Stores.

There are 16 premises registered with the Council for the storage of petrol in quantities ranging from 500 gallons to 12,500 gallons.

Regular visits are made to the premises to see that the regulations and safety precautions are being carried out.

Miscellaneous Table.

Letters sent out	...	General	...	...	...	2,949
Informal notices	...	Housing	...	...	...	460

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. WALKER.

